The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2317. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Question---Santa Anna to be Recalled.

Night Meeting of the Nichols Investigating Committee---Delay of the Report of the Covode Committee---The Cuba Bill---The Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

Minister MATA has not yet arrived, so that the question of his reception as the representative of the Juarez Government is not formally made yet.

The President is still in as much of a quandary as ever as to what he shall do with respect to Mexico. The most information he gets, the less he knows what to do. The odds are that he will adopt the easier course of non-action, and leave Mexico to the mercy of England and France.

I have just learned, upon excellent authority, that two Commissioners are on their way to St. Thomas, elected by Miramon to invite Santa Anna back to Mexico to take charge of the Government. This is considered a European move.

The Nichols Investigating Committee met to-day to examine witnesses. There was an evident disposition on the part of some of its members to make night of the charges, and to suppose members of Congress necessarily honorable. [Mr. ——— gave the first witness addressed distinct notice of his intention to attack his veracity. This is the usual method when it is predetermined to screen guilty parties---try the witness instead of the accused. During the progress of the investigation to-day the Hon. J. A. SEARING was called into the Committee room, where, it is understood, he will hereafter remain during the Committee sittings.

Although the evidence in the Sherman Investigation closed several days ago, and the Republican members have prepared their report and had it all printed, the majority, to-day, postponed their report to the House until Wednesday. The evident purpose is to delay action, if possible, until too late to force the House to vote on the extraordinary developments to be made.

Mason's amendment to the Thirty Million bill, of which he gave notice to-day, is considered indicative of the certain defeat of SLIDELL's proposition.

If the House had understood to-day that the purpose was to let in all the various Tariff propositions, one motion to that effect would have been carried. After to-morrow the rules may be suspended any day of the session, and the Tariff will be taken up and acted upon.

General ALVAREZ, of Mexico, has empowered Dr. RANEY to get arms, ammunition and officers, but no men. He has sent to General WEBER, tendering him his former commission as Brigadier-General.

The statement that H. S. FOOTE participated in the search of MARCY and CRAWFORD's rooms here on Saturday, was erroneous. He was present, but refused to participate. S.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

About twelve Democrats from the Northern and Western States, together with those from Pennsylvania, voted with the majority on Mr. PHILLIPS' unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules and to enable him to introduce his Loan and Tariff bill. The negatived vote was composed of Democrats, in company with four Republicans and two Americans.

Rumors have been circulated, and believed, that the President would transmit to Congress a message in case of non-action on the Tariff question, reminding them that an extra session would be necessary, but there is no truth in the reports.

General RAMON, of Cuban notoriety, has returned to Washington.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Vice President and Mr. GREEN presented memorials from citizens of St. Louis, praying for an Assay Office there. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER wished the motion of Mr. SIMMONS, to reconsider the vote by which the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, considered at once, so that the bill might be finally passed.

Mr. BARNES took objection to Mr. PUGH's amendment, which was on Saturday added to the bill, and showed that its effect would be to prevent the President from sending any envoy on special business, which might become necessary in the case of Mexico and elsewhere.

Mr. GWIN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, as he considered the practice of moving to reconsider the Appropriation bills would be productive of serious embarrassment to the legitimate business of business.

The Vice-President explained that Mr. GWIN's motion was in order, but its effect would be really to lay the motion on the table, liable to be called up at any time during the session, and would therefore virtually suspend the operation of the bill.

Mr. GWIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. SIMMONS again went at length into the question of Exchanges.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, here attempted to bring up the Cuba bill, as several gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House were desirous to express their views upon it. His motion was lost.

The debate on the subject of Exchanges was therefore continued by the same Senators as on Saturday, but chiefly by Messrs. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, on one side, and Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, on the other.

Eventually Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, to limit the rate of Exchange to 10 per cent., was stricken out, and the bill was passed.---Mr. KING, of New-York, demanding the Yeas and Nays, which resulted Yeas 25, Nays 24.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, the Army Appropriation bill from the House was read, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Military Committee reported adversely on the application of JAMES & MILLS, for Congress to purchase their patent safety fuse.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, the bill for the acquisition of Cuba was taken up.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered an important amendment by way of a substitute for the bill, to the effect that Congress approved the policy of the Message of the President respecting the propriety and ultimate necessity of acquiring Cuba; and that, without any committal as to future measures, should circumstances render such necessary, at present Congress confines itself to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the island whenever Spain will transfer it for a fair equivalent; and that the Government can never be neutral under any policy which would sever Cuba from Spain in favor of any foreign power.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, had the floor, and declared that an expansion of territory is a necessity of national growth---it depends on how much a nation may have already. Nations have grown for centuries, and increased in wealth and power, without borrowing their territory from. He considered the policy of attaining country by conquest or by unnecessary acquisition as at variance with the whole framework of our Government, especially such country as does not border on our own, and which it would require a standing army to defend. This Cuban bill was based on the idea of an indiscriminate voracity in our people for land, an assumption which he did not consider well-founded.

Mr. COLLAMER discussed elaborately the effect which the acquisition of Cuba would have, with its low-priced slaves, which, he said, could be transported to Charleston at one dollar per head, thus stimulating instead of extinguishing the Slave-trade. He concluded by replying *seriatim* to the various arguments adduced by the supporters of the bill.

Mr. MALLORY commenced a speech in favor of the acquisition of the island, but, after he had proceeded for some time, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The House proceeded to take action on the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

By concurring in the amendments, the appropriations for the erection of barracks, hire of quarters, &c., were reduced to the extent of $600,000, the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department about $400,000, and as between 4,000 and 5,000 animals are to be dispensed with, the transportation of the Army, &c., $400,000, and $100,000 for other objects, including $100,000 for the Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories stricken out---making the total reduction $1,472,000, thus cutting down the appropriations for the Army to about $14,000,000.

The House refused to strike out $118,000 for the generals.

The Army bill was passed by 116 against 62.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties Act, to take effect after December next. Negatived, 104 against 104, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. SHERMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, stated that HARRY CENDRELL, of Philadelphia, who came here as a witness, but refusing to remain, left here yesterday afternoon, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the body of said CENDRELL, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, made last Monday, to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to provide payment of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions of dollars for six years, at not exceeding six per centum, and requesting and fixing the duties on Imports and for other purposes.

Mr. MORRIS, of Vermont, intimated that he should, if the rules be suspended, like to offer his bill as a substitute.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in reply to a question by Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, said his intention was not to move to put the bill on the passage, but to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wished the further reading of the bill dispensed with. It was the worst ever introduced. He had heard enough of it.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, said the Clerk had better go on with the reading.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, said the reading of the bill was commenced at his instance, and he wanted to hear all of it.

The Clerk completed the reading, when the question was taken on suspending the rules and decided in the negative; 122 against 91, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered an amendment, authorizing the Butterfield Company to carry the Overland Mail by any route they may select. He wanted to compel the Postmaster-General to execute the law as it stands. Two members of this House had informed him that the Postmaster-General has a large body of land in Arkansas, and that this was the reason why the mail was made to take that course; besides personal and political considerations induced a movement in that direction with reference to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, opposed the amendment. The contract was made after great consideration. Several Cabinet meetings had been held, with all the arguments for and against the several routes before them. They were all considered, with a view to the public interest. The practicability of the route has been successfully tested, depots, &c., have been established, and now it was proposed to disturb this satisfactory arrangement. Any one acquainted with the Postmaster-General knew he would not be controlled by any such selfish or personal interest in the discharge of his duties. He knew nothing about the Postmaster-General owning lands in Arkansas, but if he did, the transmission of the mail could not thereby be affected.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that the advertisements of the mail routes, in each State and Territory, shall be published in two newspapers only, of the largest circulation in each. Adopted, with an additional proviso, that they shall not be selected in the same city or town.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was adopted, giving the contract for printing the Post-office blanks to the lowest bidder.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the contract for wrapping-paper shall be given to the lowest bidder.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill the Committee rose.

Recess till 7 o'clock for general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ANDREW condemned the extravagance of the Administration and the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, opposed the acquisition of Cuba, spoke of the despotism of Slavery in the South, and said that if free discussion and a free Press were permitted there, in twelve months there would be more Republican votes in the Slave States than Democratic votes in the Northern States.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, opposed the tariff of 1857, and was in favor of its immediate repeal. He advocated protection and showed its general beneficial results.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, said that he in part represented a State which is more largely interested in the inland commerce of the country than any other. Inland commerce had made her the shipper, factor, and banker of the Union---and she had expended forty millions of dollars in the construction of her canals, which he claimed were national works, opening the inland commerce of the country to the world; that she paid into the national treasury over forty millions annually from the collection districts on the Atlantic coast, and from her lake districts over two millions of dollars up to the year 1855, (the time of the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty,) against an expenditure of the general Government on her lake ports of less than nine hundred thousand dollars, and had herself expended over four hundred thousand dollars on these works. New-York had so largely contributed to the development of inland commerce that she did not come here as a suppliant for national favor, but demanded a further expenditure to increase still more those channels, through which flow so many important benefits. He alluded to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, saying, in that connection, that the people were now looking to the water-lines of inland navigation, as a more certain, reliable and cheaper mode of transportation of products than Railroads, and less to be affected than the latter in financial revulsions. He argued the constitutionality of appropriations for harbor improvements, and was at a loss to distinguish the artificial line between interior and exterior commerce; and alluded to the favorable action of the Government on this subject, under all the Presidents, concluding with the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE. He claimed that the great Northwest, by its numerous means of intercommunication, and consequent effect on the general commerce, must become the conservative portion of the country, binding all sections in closer union. He urged the importance of encouraging and improving the water line of communication, especially in view of the fact, that the British Government is engaged in a gigantic rivalry in the North. Another consideration urged by Mr. HASKIN was, that it was from the denser portions of the country that the greater amount of revenue was to be raised---consumption being at its maximum at the South and at its minimum in the North---therefore these neglected sections of the country should receive some partial benefit in the improvement of their harbors and rivers, before their representatives shall be asked to vote for an increase of the tariff. He quoted numerous statistics, and showed from official documents that the commerce of the lakes in 1856, was $567,197,320.

Mr. JACKSON of Georgia, obtained permission to print a speech, defending the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury and his purchase of part of the indebtedness of the country during the late revulsion.

Mr. LAMAR of Mississippi, made a speech against specific duties.

At 10 o'clock only about a dozen members present, some of whom were waiting to deliver speeches.

Adjourned.

From Boston.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY---THE MECHANICAL BAKERY FIRE, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be observed in this city, to-morrow, very generally. The Legislature have adjourned over till Wednesday; banks and insurance offices will be closed, and all our daily newspapers will suspend publication until Wednesday noon; Governor BANKS is to deliver an oration before the Mercantile Library Association; a great gathering of children in Faneuil Hall; a fine military display in the streets, and numerous balls, &c., in the evening, constitute the main programme of the celebration. The weather is clear to-day, with very strong northwest gale.

Captain PARKER, of the bark *Goldstock*, at this port, from the Coast of Africa, reports the sloop-of-war *Dale* to have sailed from Loango, Nov. 25, to cruise off the Coast.

The fire inquest on the burning of RUSSELL's mechanical bakery, after a long investigation, find that the fire was kindled by an incendiary well acquainted with the premises, but evidence fails to fasten the guilt on any party.

Fire at Madison, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Court-House at Madison was partially destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. Loss, $20,000. All the records and papers were saved. The building when new cost $40,000.

The Freshet in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 21.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is now 55 feet deep, and it remains stationary. No train went out on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-day. Passengers had to be taken to Aurora by boat.

Capture of Another Slaver.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 21.

The bark *Julia Dean*, of Charleston, Capt. HEDRARD, with a cargo of rice, dry-goods and rum, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. BRAINE, of the *Vincennes*. She was taken as a slaver off Coast Castle.

Completion of the Hannibal and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is completed, thus making an unbroken line of Railroad from Chicago to Kansas, and which will be the easiest and most expeditious route to Pike's Peak. A deputation of the Chicago Board of Trade and Press left here on Saturday, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, to attend the formal opening of the road to-morrow.

Deaths of Prominent Men.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Hon. HORATIO J. SNOW died at Clifton Springs on Saturday night.

TROUPS, C. W., Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. R. F. WHITTEMORE, an eminent banker of this place, died on Saturday night, after a short illness.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Rev. JOY H. FAIRCHILD, the well-known clergyman, died at his residence in South Boston today, aged about 70.

Disaster to the Steamboat Trenton.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamboat *Trenton*, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, with the passengers of the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia for New-York, sprung a leak when about three miles from this place, and put in at Totten's Landing, Staten Island. Her passengers were all landed in safety. The steamboat *Transport* has gone to her assistance, and will convey the passengers to New-York.

Loss of Propeller Potomska.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Potomska*, from New-York for New-Bedford, struck on the rocks of Mishaum Point at 9 A. M. yesterday, during a thick fog and heavy gale. She soon knocked a hole in her and filled and sank. The captain and crew got ashore in safety and arrived at New-Bedford last night. The *Potomska* had thirty-five hundred barrels of flour and provisions on board.

The *Potomska* lays in thirteen feet of water, about a quarter of a mile from shore. There is a heavy sea on, which will break her up if it continues.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Star of the South* arrived off Tybee at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and at her wharf yesterday morning. All well.

Weather Reports....Feb. 21.

BALTIMORE.---Clear and cool.
WASHINGTON.---Gale W. N. W. Ther. 42°.
PETERSBURG.---Clear. Ther. 48°.
NORFOLK.---Clear. Wind N. Ther. 45°.
WILMINGTON.---Clear and cool.
AUGUSTA.---Clear and cool.
CHARLESTON.---Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 57°.
SAVANNAH.---Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 44°.
MACON.---Clear and cool.
MONTGOMERY.---Clear and cool.
LOWER PEACH.---Ther. 3°. Clear.

Probable Total Loss of the Steamship Black Warrior.

Arrival of her Specie and Passengers' Baggage.

The steam-tug *Screamer* came up from Rockaway last evening, bringing the specie, the passengers' baggage, and most of the crew of the steamer *Black Warrior*. She reports that the steamer lies on Rockaway Bar, her head to the eastward, and that she has 10 feet of water in the hold. Captain HOUSE, the underwriter's agent, was on board, making every exertion with the aid of a strong party of wreckers to save the vessel, but with small hopes of success unless very favorable weather should intervene. Wrecking schooners were on hand to take out the coal as soon as it should be found possible to go alongside. The probability is that she will not come off, as she went on at the top of a high easterly tide, and she was steadily sinking into the sand. The prevalence of the westerly gales of the last forty-eight hours have caused lower tides than have been known for several months, which render it almost certain that the steamer will leave her bones on the spot where she now lies. In that event her machinery will probably be saved, as no time will be lost in getting that out, as soon as it is ascertained that she is a hopeless case. The following are the amounts and consignees of the specie:

D. S. Robbins & Son	$18,000
E. H. Alberti	27,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	187,500
Maillard, Phelps & Co	6,700
Total	$308,100

The *B. W.* was built in this City in 1852, is 1,556 tons burden, rates A. 2, is owned by LIVINGSTON, CROCKERON & Co., and valued at $135,000. She is fully insured in this City.

Captain SMITH has had command of the *Black Warrior* nearly three years, during which he has been constantly running between this port, Havana and New-Orleans, and has acquired the reputation of one of the most successful steamship commanders out of the port. In the Winter of 1857 the *Black Warrior* was caught in a furious gale between Havana and Hatteras, in which all her coal was consumed; her bulwarks, wheel-houses and boats were knocked away by the sea, and the steamer was reduced to the last extremity. In this trying emergency Captain SMITH manifested the qualities of the cool and skillful commander. All the light wood-work about the ship, the cabin furniture, and such spars as were left standing, were converted into fuel to make steam, by which means the steamer succeeded in reaching Old Point Comfort. Here a supply of coal was obtained, and she afterwards arrived here safely with her passengers. The disaster in this case was wholly owing to the prevalence of a dense fog, the steamer being at the time in charge of a pilot, and was such an accident as may at any time occur among the most careful and experienced officers.

The Cangemi Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published proceeding of the Board of Supervisors, last week, was the Astor-House bill for refreshments, including *brandy* and *wine*, furnished for the Jury in the late Cangemi case.

Without questioning the correctness of the bill for one moment, I feel called upon, as one of the Jurors in that case, to say that I neither handled, saw, nor tasted, one drop of any kind of liquid, save tea, coffee and water. I tried to say as much last week, through a morning paper, but was crowded out. By inserting this you will oblige yours,

FEB. 21, 1859. THOMAS EDMONDS.

A Card from Mr. Little.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, under date of 20th inst., states certain charges in relation to me which are false in every particular. The charges I presume emanate from a man named D. B. MARTIN and would not merit a reply if not indorsed by your publication. By giving this note a proper place in your columns in contradiction of the article referred to, you will oblige Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. LITTLE.

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.---Mr. HORACE B. FRY has put in an answer to the memorial of JOHN GRECO, father of Mrs. FRY. He recites the charges brought against him, and denies them. The sharpest point in the answer is the following:

"Mr. GRECO informs me of a crime I have committed---the arrest of a love-letter, written by my wife to another man. He favors me, too, with a notice of the penalty for that crime---$500 fine and one year's imprisonment! Why, what value does Mr. GRECO set on his daughter's reputation; the daughter whom, of course, he would have emulate his "well spent life?" What value upon her reputation, when he would shrink from a fine of $500 and a year's imprisonment, in order to save it? Did he give her to me to love, honor and cherish her, and suppose I would passively permit her to rush, I knew not whither---it might be, to disgrace?

When my intercourse began with Mr. GRECO, growing out of my engagement to his daughter, he was most flattering in his demonstrations of satisfaction. I mistook what he terms his bluntness of manner for straightforward honesty, and his expenditures in his daughter's behalf for true-hearted liberality. His relation to me, under the circumstances, commanded my respect and gratitude, both earnestly felt and expressed. It was under such impressions that, a few days after my return from West Point, I wrote Mr. GRECO a note for the first time, informing him of his daughter's irregular course, and seeking his influence to bring her to a sense of duty."

Naval.

The sloop-of-war *Plymouth* has been placed in the dry-dock at Norfolk Navy-yard for repairs, preparatory to her being converted into a school ship.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, was still at anchor off Sacrificios, harbor of Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst.

The store-ship *Relief*, for Aspinwall, went to sea on Monday morning.

Obituary.

W. W. RICKEY, M. D., a gentleman widely known and highly esteemed, died recently in Erie County, New-York, of consumption. Dr. R. was the surgeon of the ill-fated steamship *Pacific*, and left her a trip or two before she was lost. He bore up under his lingering illness with unconquerable fortitude for years, and preserved to the last the genial flow of spirits which had always made him the delight of his numerous friends.

MEXICO.

Policies at the Capital---The Anglo-French Intervention---Anticipated Advance of Miramon upon Vera Cruz---Gen. Lerdo de Tejada in the Cabinet of JUAREZ---Cruelties of MIRAMON.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz Feb. 9, we have particulars additional to those furnished by our correspondent, and which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday. A writer to the *New-Orleans Picayune*, dating at Vera Cruz, Feb. 8, says:

"Gen. MIRAMON has, after restoring ZULOAGA to the Presidency, called another Council and had himself again elected President; so the *ballader* ZULOAGA again vacates the chair of State and retired to private life. But the mercurial Gen. MIRAMON has placed himself at the head of the army to march on Vera Cruz, and ZULOAGA is permitted to act as President *ad interim*. It is said that MIRAMON declared vengeance against all who dare give a gun or oppose his entrance into Vera Cruz.

"In Vera Cruz, the French and Spanish commanders of fleets have communicated in endorsing their demands---first that the port, again, from Carthage, act aside to meet the claims of foreigners; second, that the Mexican authorities, or some person, shall be required to salute the French and Spanish flags, which was not shown at Tampico, without having the salute returned.

"The foreigners here, especially citizens of the United States, are very anxious to hear what your Government will say about the French and English assuming to regulate the tariff of our customs in Mexican ports. And as the decree restoring the old tariff takes effect from the date of the decree---irrespective of goods ordered and shipped to this port before the decree was issued---thereby making it retroactive, the merchants held meetings and protested against this unjust measure, and the United States Consul at Vera Cruz has promptly protested, officially---both against the interference of the French and English commanders in regulating the Mexican Tariff and against the retroactive operations of the decree restoring the tariff. What will not his Government sustain him in this?

"Among the passengers who go over in the *Tennessee* is Dr. J. L. ———, from Mexico, who visits the United States on business connected with the Constitutional party of Mexico. He is the bosom friend of that old statesman and staunch Democratic Liberalist, Gen. JUAN ALVAREZ. Dr. ——— is a gentleman of fine intelligence, and no man is better posted in Mexican affairs than he.

"From some cause or other, there has been quite a stir among the notables of Vera Cruz for the last few days, but for the cause of it all you must look to some person more in consequence here than myself. Of this I am confident, however, something important will transpire very soon.

"General ALMONTE DE TEJADA arrived here some ten days since, and has been appointed Minister of Finance in the JUAREZ Cabinet. He held that post in the Cabinet of COMONFORT, and is one of the most intelligent and able statesmen in Mexico.

"The weather is getting quite warm here; and if General MIRAMON does not come to and take Vera Cruz within twenty days, the *vomito* will be worse on his troops than a thousand Sharpe's rifles in the hands of the Yankees."

Another correspondent writes under the same date:

"England and France have succeeded at last in crushing the Juarez Government. The demands of these two European Powers have been complied with, by this Government, and one-half of all revenues have been set aside to fill the pockets of the English bondholders. Besides, the English and French commanders of the naval forces have insisted on an increase in the rates of duties, and demanded the reestablishment of a duty of 25 per cent. higher than our merchants had paid for the last year. This direct interference of England and France has been a matter of much discussion lately. The Liberal Government is weakened much by it, and in all probability may not be able to defend the city against the threatened attack of MIRAMON. This General is on his march to Vera Cruz.

"The Presidential chair has been occupied alternately, since my last, by ROBLES, MIRAMON, SALAS, ZULOAGA, and last by MIRAMON again, who holds on to it yet, but names a successor as soon as he leaves the city to join his troops.

"Advices from Guadalajara state that 113 persons have been executed by order of MIRAMON, for no other crime than being Liberals, or known to sympathize with the Liberals. Dr. LARIOS, of Colima, a well-known Liberal, was among the victims.

"The Progreso newspaper of this city, in an article published to-day, makes COMONFORT responsible for the atrocities committed now by MIRAMON, whom he calls the assassin.

"MIRAMON, before leaving Guadalajara, collected a forced loan of $100,000, and in Mexico another of $1,000,000 will be levied, half on the clergy and half on the merchants and capitalists. The next news from here must be important. It will consist of the downfall or triumph of MIRAMON. In case of success, it can only be ascribed to the aid he has received from his faithful allies, the English and French commanders, who are acting under orders of Monsieur GABRIAC, Prime Minister to ZULOAGA, MIRAMON & Co."

One of the last numbers of the *Democracia*, of Oajaca, JUAREZ's peculiar organ, printed as it is at the home of the constitutional President of the Republic, says triumphantly:

"The last month has been a prosperous one for the national cause. The arms of the people have triumphed in Huatusco, Chiquihuite, Cordoba, Jalapa, Omealca, Iraputa, Tehuacan and Puebla. Almost a great battle or victory has been won throughout the Republic---in this, that by their vacillation and personal strife, the reactionary party have brought themselves into universal discredit and contempt."

Nevertheless, the defeated and discredited party alluded to still hold the capital, and at last accounts had become far more "reactionary" than ever before, or since SANTA ANNA's day.

The Constitutional Government of Mexico and the new Minister of Finance, Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most important items of the intelligence just received from Mexico is the announcement of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the able Mexican statesman and pure patriot, Don MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, and his acceptance of the Ministry of Finance and Improvement in the Cabinet of President JUAREZ.

Señor LERDO, it will be remembered, was the author of the law of "Desamortizacion," or Church-property law, issued while he was charged with the same portfolio during the Administration of President COMONFORT, and which was the first great blow aimed by the Liberal Party against the overgrown power of the Church.

It was the reluctance of President COMONFORT to follow with vigor the policy inaugurated by this law, and to adopt still bolder measures against the Church, that caused the retirement of Mr. LERDO from his Cabinet, which was followed by the withdrawal of that confidence which the Liberal Party had up to that time reposed in COMONFORT's Administration.

The accession now of so able a leader, and so uncompromising a Liberal, and of so enlightened a statesman, to the Cabinet of President JUAREZ affords an additional guarantee that the Constitutional Government will be sustained, and that the principles measures or which it has adopted as its policy will be fully carried out.

Those principles have so important a bearing upon the future relations of the United States with Mexico, that they cannot be too often laid before the American public in juxtaposition with those of the Church Party, which is now sustained by the direct intervention of the English and French Ministers, backed by an English, French and Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz.

The ends sought to be accomplished by the Liberal Party are:

1. The establishment of a Constitutional Federal Government in the place of a Military Dictatorship.
2. Freedom of Religion.
3. Freedom of the Press.
4. The nationalization of the $250,000,000 of property held by the Clergy, and from which and other sources the Church derives an annual income of not less than $20,000,000.
5. The subordination of the Army to the Civil power, and the abolition of military and ecclesiastical *fueros*, or special tribunals.
6. A reduction of the Tariff, the stoppage of the system of exceptional permits, and the entire abolition of *Alcavala* or interior duties. Also, the abolition of passports.
7. The negotiation of commercial treaties of the fullest scope and liberal character, particularly with the United States, and including reciprocity of trade on our frontiers.
8. The Americanization of Mexico by the full opening of every part of the country, including the frontier States, to foreign immigration, and the encouragement of foreign enterprise in every branch of industry, and particularly in mining and in works of internal improvement.

These principles have not been swerved from during all their severe struggles, except now with regard to the Tariff, under the compulsion of English and French intervention, and they form to-day the governing policy of the Constitutional Government of President JUAREZ.

Are they not such as the United States can sympathize with and have an interest in?

On the other hand, what are the real and at last openly avowed principles of the retrogressive or Conservative Party, the Party of the Church and the Army, and the party, too, which only lives to-day through the support which it has received during the past year from the French and English Ministers in the City of Mexico.

They are:

1. The inviolability of all Church property and Church revenues, and the reestablishment of the former exactions.
2. The reestablishment of the *fueros*, or special rights of the Church and the Army. Under these *fueros* the military and the clergy are responsible only to their own tribunals.
3. The restoration of the Roman Catholic religion as the sole and exclusive religion of Mexico.
4. The censorship of the Press.
5. The maintenance of a high Tariff, the restoration of the oppressive system of *Alcavala* or interior duties, and the continuance of special monopolies.
6. The exclusive system with regard to foreign immigration, confining it solely to immigrants from Catholic countries.
7. The overthrow of the Constitution of 1857, and the establishment of an irresponsible central Dictatorship, subservient solely to the Church, and as a means of spreading the Army.
8. If possible, the restoration of a monarchy in Mexico, and establishment of an European protectorate.

These are startling propositions for this Continent and this age of the world, and they involve elements which require that a different policy should be adopted by our Government from that which has been heretofore pursued in its relations with Mexico.

The entire votes of the Americans in Mexico cried out against them, the experience of the Administration in respect to the important events now transpiring in Mexico, in the Mexican doctrine of Mr. BUCHANAN, the Washington *States* observes:

"It is a measure that only has to be looked at and understood to command the cheerful support of every man in Congress of sense and patriotism. It is a measure that possesses the highest political and commercial interest, and which, instead of costing money to the Treasury, will be sure to put money into it. It is a measure not local, but carrying its advantages to all sections. We allude to the project of Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD for connecting all the ports of the Gulf, American as well as Mexican, by a line of mail steamers. The Government of Mexico, it will be recollected, has guaranteed an annual subsidy of $100,000 to the enterprise; what is asked of the United States is a pledge of an equivalent sum. Referring to the plan, the Washington *States* observes:

"The entire voice of the Americans in Mexico cries out against them, the experience of the Administration in respect to the important events now transpiring in Mexico, in the Mexican doctrine of Mr. BUCHANAN, the Washington *States* observes:

"It is a measure that only has to be looked at and understood to command the cheerful support of every man in Congress of sense and patriotism. It is a measure that possesses the highest political and commercial interest, and which, instead of costing money to the Treasury, will be sure to put money into it. It is a measure not local, but carrying its advantages to all sections. We allude to the project of Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD for weekly postal and steam communication between the American and Mexican ports on the Mexican Gulf, thus affording the channels of diversion to our ports of that valuable commerce which now passes by our doors on its way to Europe, in steam and other lines, long since established and maintained by Great Britain for that purpose. The rich trade of our nearest neighbor, uniting an important element in these 'commercial interests' so much talked of, and so little heeded, has been entirely neglected by our Government, until from political causes affecting the unprotected lives and property of Americans in that country, and the failure to foster the means of commercial interchange, our trade, once respectable with Mexico, has dwindled to next to nothing. Every year twenty-odd millions of her silver are carried by our doors in foreign bottoms to Europe; her agricultural export products take the same course, while all her wants of consumption are supplied directly from the European marts.

"Great Britain alone has commercial dealings with Mexico amounting to twenty-five or twenty-eight millions. The bulk of this trade belongs legitimately to the United States. We have it not simply because superior British sagacity has adopted the means to divert it to the benefit of her own merchants, producer and manufacturers. For years her steamers have been running regularly to the principal Mexican ports on the Gulf. This policy has aided her in obtaining favorable commercial treaties with Mexico. This policy increases commerce, augments the productive power of a nation, and enriches it. England and France have proved this, and it is believed that in no instance in which these two powers have granted contracts for ocean mail service, have they failed to divert trade to themselves, and to reimburse themselves tenfold for the outlay. We ought to-day to enjoy a commerce of thirty millions with Mexico, stimulating and enhancing the value of American productions to that extent, and, while thus enriching the country, augmenting the national revenue. These means are to aid in opening the channels through which commerce is to flow, by inviting it to us, and by proper aid and encouragement to stimulate all legitimate enterprises tending to that end."

This scheme of Mr. BUTTERFIELD will give us almost a monopoly of the Gulf trade. It is the readiest and fairest opportunity that can be presented to repair the error which has arisen from years of apathy, and to open the springs of a commerce which will be as fruitful of revenue to the Government as of benefits to all departments of our industry.

The Postmaster-General has made a strong report in favor of the enterprise, and has recommended to Congress to meet, at least upon equal terms and with equal liberality, the overtures which Mexico held out to us for closer political, social and commercial relations. The Senate Committee have agreed to report favorably upon it."

HAYTI.

Interesting from Port-au-Prince---Closing Scenes of the Revolution---Organization of President Geffrard's Cabinet---Evidences of Soulouque's Cruelty---A French Outrage---An American Merchantman in Trouble.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

At the date of my last there were rumors of General GEFFRARD's having met and defeated the Emperor's forces at Larcahaie, a small place about midway between Port-au-Prince and Gonaives, rumors which were made a certainty on the 9th inst., when the Emperor reëntered the city, after an absence of about two weeks, in anything but a triumphant state. The following day (Jan. 10) all the Haytians were ordered under arms and measures taken to fortify the city. Of the fortifications the least said the better; for the satisfaction of your readers, however, I will describe the one erected near the north gate, and which will answer as a sample for the rest. It consisted of fourteen empty flour barrels, two cod-fish drums, and one barrel of sweet potatoes, (which seemed to be the rallying point,) with an old brass cannon between them, which latter, like the Irishman's gun, would certainly have done more harm at the butt than at the muzzle. The only defences worth talking about are the forts which command respectively the north, east and south entrances to the city.

GEFFRARD, meantime, was encamped on the plain to the northward of the city, at a small place known as La Croix des Bouquets, and there remained for the space of four days, not that he was afraid to attack the city, which he could easily have entered at any time, but because he wished to allow time for the excitement to cool off, so that he might the more easily prevent those scenes of bloodshed and rapine which are the bane of most revolutions.

On the night of the 14th, however, after dividing his army into three divisions, he commenced his march towards the city, and at precisely 3½ o'clock A. M., on the 15th inst., his army appeared simultaneously in front of the northeast and south gates. The writer was aware of his intended coming, and was consequently on hand, and had the pleasure of seeing the chief division of GEFFRARD's army (under LAFONTAN, of Gonaives) enter the north gate at the time above stated. No resistance of any kind was made. On the first appearance of the Republican forces the Imperial soldiers cried "*Vive la liberté et vive Geffrard!*" and joined the other side. The other entrances to the city were taken possession of much the same way, *not a shot being fired on either side!*

Their first march, after entering the City, was to the prison, all the inmates of which, including GEFFRARD's wife and family, they liberated. Among them were men who had been confined ten years, and who, in all probability, would have died there, had it not been for this opportune revolution. These men, it should be understood, were imprisoned merely because they happened to displease the "Emperor."

From the prison they marched to the palace, and so quick and quiet were they in their movements, that the Emperor had barely time to take refuge with the French Consul before they entered it; and at about 5 o'clock P. M. the same day, Mons. SOULOUQUE, as the Emperor is now called, was escorted by a division of GEFFRARD's army to the wharf, and from there embarked on board the British steam transport *Melbourne*, now in port, and whose boats were at the wharf ready to receive him. DESSOULIGNES, the Chief of Police, also escaped on board the *Melbourne* during the night of the 15th. DELVA, the Emperor's Secretary, and VIL DE LUSIN, the Governor of Port-au-Prince, the former as much detested for his rapacity as the latter is for his cruelty, (he has frequently been known to whip soldiers to death,) were detained for several days at the French Consul's, as the people were determined on having them shot; however, they both contrived to escape on board the *Melbourne*

NEW BOOKS.

The most valuable of the recent publications issuing from the press of the Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, is the HARMONY of the GOSPELS, for Historical and Devotional Purposes, by the Rev. JOHN FARMER, of Christ Church, Cambridge. The author has evidently brought to the task of preparing this work the ripe scholarship and the devout spirit which are necessary to its successful accomplishment. The Gospels are here arranged in the order of events, and the narrative is illustrated by copious notes, which are drawn from the best sources, and which are always remarkable for their appropriateness and value. The work is one which will be found of great service to the student of the Bible, and to the general reader who desires to obtain a clear and connected view of the life of our Lord. It is published in a handsome octavo volume of 500 pages.

The Messrs. HARPER have also issued a new edition of the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON'S HARMONY of the FOUR GOSPELS, which has been carefully revised by the author, and contains many additional illustrations. It is published in a duodecimo volume of 300 pages.

The Messrs. HARPER have also published a new edition of the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S valuable work on the EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY, which has been carefully revised by the author, and contains many additional illustrations. It is published in a duodecimo volume of 300 pages.

The Messrs. HARPER have also published a new edition of the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S work on the HISTORICAL EVIDENCES of the TRUTH of the SCRIPTURE HISTOR

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN OF ADULTHAM!
NOW READY.

ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.

PUBLISHED —THE STRONGEST PEN MONUMENT IN HONOR NOTICE—THE STRONGEST PEN MONUMENT IN HONOR NOTICE—THE STRONGEST PEN MONUMENT IN HONOR NOTICE—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

Announcements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Out Assisted Widow —Passage in the Life of Washington.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—Ion Theodas, or Faiths and Actions.

LAURENCE'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nibbs & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Circus.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Guy Mannering—Feast of Mardi-Gras—Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet—Mazeppa—Mazeppa—Grand Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Fashion Set—Domestic Bliss —Wandering Boys.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Rivers—Hungarian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Golden Horse Mesmerizer.

BROADWAY, OPERA HOUSE, SIXTEENTH-STREET—Bayard's Confession to Jonathan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Discourses Particular of the Revolution and Lectures.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West, Way Mail.....12½ M. and 3 P.M.
Western Rail via Erie Railroad.....12½ M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 12½ M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....12½ M. and 12½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

General Mail Intelligence.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 23, will close at the New-York Postoffice, to-day, at 1 o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 2 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER strange, though by no means surprising, turn in the Mexican wheel, is foreshadowed in our special dispatch from Washington this morning. Our Correspondent learns, on what he considers excellent authority, that two Commissioners have been dispatched to St. Thomas by MIRAMON, with instructions to invite SANTA ANNA again to take charge of the Government. It is believed that England and France are at the bottom of this movement. Meantime Mr. BUCHANAN is as undecided as ever as to the course proper to pursue with regard to Mexico. Señor MATA has not yet arrived in Washington, and the question of his reception as the Minister of JUAREZ is not formally tested. It is now considered more than likely, however, that the President will not commit himself by recognizing him, but will adopt the easier course of non-action, and thus allow the European Powers to do as they please.

The intelligence from Vera Cruz, brought by the Tennessee, which left that port on the 9th inst., attests the serious injury inflicted upon the Liberal cause by the exactions and dictation of the French and English fleets. At the very moment when MIRAMON is advancing upon the place, the Constitutionalists, who are to defend it, find themselves stripped of resources, and the merchants are protested by the high tariff thus imposed upon trade. At this critical moment that enlightened statesman, Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, has accepted the place of Financial Secretary in the Juarez Cabinet, and may contrive to meet the emergency. The certainty that a massacre and a forced loan would follow the entrance of MIRAMON into Vera Cruz, is the only thing, apparently, that can save it from capitulation the moment he appears at the gates. Intelligence from the interior is without interest.

Later advices from Port-au-Prince indicate that the new Republican Government of Hayti is rapidly assuming shape. General GEFFRARD has formed his Cabinet; and by several new measures has indicated the liberality of his views and his friendship to the United States. New ports are opened; all political prisoners are set at liberty; the exiles are invited to return; and a new commercial and industrial era promised.

Our dates from the Dominican extremity of the Island, extend to Jan. 23. The Senate met precently after New-Years, and received the message of Gen. SANTANA. A congratulatory address was voted in reply; and, upon a canvass of the electoral vote, that chieftain was announced to be the President elect, with Gen. ABAD ALFAU, as Vice President. The news of the Haytian revolution had caused great excitement. The people were preparing for the invasion so long threatened by SOULOUQUE, upon the termination of three years' truce, when the rumor of his overthrow reached them; and presently after, assurances from the newly-installed government of Hayti, of a desire to cultivate peaceful relations with the Dominicans. President SANTANA announced the fact, in a proclamation, felicitating the people upon the fortunate change.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were quite diversified and interesting, though nothing specially important was effected. In the Senate, the vote by which the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed on Saturday, was reconsidered, and the question of exchanges was reopened. Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, limiting the rate of exchange in all cases to ten per cent., was eventually stricken out, and the bill was again passed, 25 to 23. The Cuban bill was then taken up, and Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered an important amendment in the nature of a substitute. It simply approves the policy of the acquisition, but declines Congress to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the island whenever Spain feels disposed to sell it, and that our Government can never be neutral under any proposition to convey it to any other Power. The amendment was not acted upon. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was passed, after a reduction had been made in various items amounting in the aggregate to $1,473,000. The House refused to grant leave to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to report a bill for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties act. The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest HARRY CONNELLY, of Philadelphia, who refused to remain and appear as a witness before the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, to introduce his bill authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions, and to regulate the duties on imports. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, and various important amendments were adopted, one of which authorizes the Butterfield Company to carry the Overland California Mail by any route they may select. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, who offered this amendment, said he had been informed that the Postmaster-General owned a large tract of land in Arkansas, which would account for the fact that the mail was required to be carried in that direction. The Committee rose without perfecting the bill. An Evening Session was held for general debate.

Another alleged slaver has been brought home from the Coast of Africa. The bark *Julia Dean*, belonging in Charleston, arrived yesterday at Norfolk, in charge of Lieutenant BRAINER, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vincennes*. She has a cargo of rice, dry goods and rum.

The passengers by the 2 o'clock train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad from Philadelphia, were put ashore at Totten's Landing, Staten Island —the steamboat *Trenton*, in which they were being brought up, having sprung a leak when about three miles from South Amboy.

On Sunday morning, during the thick fog, the steamer *Petowaka*, from this port for New-Bedford, struck on the rocks at Mishaum Point, when she soon filled and sunk. The Captain and crew escaped. She is probably by this time entirely broken up. She had thirty-five hundred barrels of flour and provisions on board.

The water in the Ohio River at Cincinnati yesterday was fifty-five feet deep, at which point it remained stationary. No damage is yet reported by the freshet.

The intelligence from the steamship *Black Warrior*, ashore at Rockaway Bar, is of a very discouraging nature, so far as concerns the situation of the ship and the prospect of getting her off. The steam-tug *Screamer* came up to the City yesterday afternoon, bringing the specie, passengers, baggage, and the steamer's crew. When they left there were ten feet of water in her hold, and she was fast settling into the sand. The Underwriters' agents were on the spot making every exertion to save what they can, but they express slight hopes of being able to get her afloat. The *Black Warrior* was built in this City in 1852, is valued at $135,000, and is fully insured.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Committee on Civil Courts were directed to inquire into the necessity of erecting in the City Hall Park a suitable iron building for the use of the Superior Court. In view of the presentation of a bill amounting to $686, for supplies furnished the County Jail during the month of January, Mr. KENNEDY offered a resolution, which was referred, declaring that this County is not liable for the support of persons held by the Sheriff on civil process, and asking the Legislature (if necessary) to make the proper provision in such cases at the expense of the party instituting the suit. The Chairman of the Standing Committee were requested to make up the estimates of appropriations for the several Courts and County Offices for 1860. The Board unanimously resolved to transmit to the Legislature a memorial protesting against the passage of "An act for the Relief of Tax and Assessment Payers in the City of New-York." The Common Council were requested to appoint a Committee to confer with the Committee on County Offices of the Supervisors relative to a location for a new County jail. The salary of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at General Term was fixed at $1,000 a year. The District-Attorney was allowed another assistant at $2,500 a year, and a clerk at $1,000, and a messenger at $600. It was directed that Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE be paid $250 for counsel fees in the case of the Albion and British Commercial Life Insurance Companies decided against the City.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen vetoing the resolution repealing the action of the Common Council by which the Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for repairing the City Hall. An ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller, when advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, to become or to procure sureties on appeal in all cases in which the Corporation is interested, the City to indemnify them for all expenses incurred by them thereby, was referred. A resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare an act to be presented to the Legislature laying out Broadway from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Seventh-street, was adopted. A special committee of five was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department. The Annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was presented and it was ordered that 5,000 copies of it be printed. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner recommending that the Common Council take some action tending to the opening up and setting aside of the judgment filed on the 15th of January last in favor of Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW for $30,951 61, there having been nine lower bids for the principal part of the work done under the contract on which this judgment was obtained, than the bid set forth in the complaint in the case. Pending a discussion with regard to the resolution in favor of paying Mr. IRA BUCKMAN $2,000 for plans for repairing the City Hall, the Board adjourned.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to inquire into the best means of protecting the City from the invasion of its chartered rights, met last evening. Councilman LAIMBEER and Alderman BRADLEY and PECK were appointed a Committee to wait upon the members of the Legislature, now in town, to ascertain what bills affecting the interest of the City are now before them for action.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JACOB D. MOTT, indicted in April, 1858, for complicity in the heavy forgery on the Union Bank, and held to bail in $10,000, by Recorder BARNARD —a sum for which he was unable to procure sureties—was, by consent of the District-Attorney, bailed in the sum of $5,000, being brought from Eldridge-street Jail for that purpose. After ten months' incarceration, he was then set at liberty. CHRISTIAN FOSTER, a boy, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the House of Refuge. DANIEL HARRINGTON was tried for burglary, but the Jury disagreed. THOS. GALLAGHER pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and two months. MARY TAYLOR, tried for grand larceny, was convicted; sentence reserved. Full particulars will be found in our law reports.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened vigorously for really desirable lots of Flour and Wheat. Corn, Cotton, Coffee, Rice, Hay, Hops, Oils, and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Pork, Cut Meats, Lard, and Beef were in fair demand, as were likewise Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, Resin, and Tar. Raisins, Hides, and Leather. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Political Corruption.

Unless the intelligence from Washington deceives us, we may expect from the forthcoming report of the Special Committee on Naval Contracts some startling revelations of the extent to which the public welfare is made subordinate to party interests in the practical administration of the Government. We do not know that any special impression will be made by these disclosures, for the public mind seems to have become utterly callous and indifferent to the venality and misconduct of our rulers. Corruption seems to have become the rule in all public affairs. Nobody expects an honest Administration, or looks for integrity in the conduct of public business. Party supremacy,—as a means of private emolument,—seems to be the end and aim of every Administration.

In the purchase of coal for the Navy, it is said the report in question will show that an agent was appointed in Philadelphia, in May last, under a distinct understanding, *to which the President of the United States was a party*, that the emoluments of the office were to be divided among *three* of his political friends as a reward for services rendered, and for moneys expended, in his election. The President has by law nothing whatever to do with the purchase of coal; he has no business to interfere with it, or with the appointment of the agent; yet he stooped to this paltry intrigue, secured the appointment of a man not connected with the coal trade at all, and virtually robbed the treasury of some $15,000 for the sake of dividing that amount among three of his partisan supporters. Similar contracts were made for the purchase of live-oak timber, to the amount of over two hundred thousand dollars,—Mr. GEORGE PLITT bargaining for ten per cent. on the gross amount of the contract as a consideration for placing the contractor on familiar relations with the President and Heads of the Departments!

The affairs of our Brooklyn Navy-yard have already received some degree of public attention through our columns. The report, we understand, will fully justify all we have ever said upon the subject. The appointments have uniformly been made without the slightest regard to the public interest, and with exclusive reference to the interests of Administration members of Congress in the several districts of this City and of Brooklyn. The men are actually designated and appointed by the members themselves:—they are kept in office if the members are true to the President,—they are removed if they venture to act for themselves in opposition to his decrees:—members of Congress address the masters in the different departments, *demanding* the retention or dismissal of certain men,—and the entire control of this most important branch of the public service seems to be wholly surrendered to the interest of party. Mr. COCHRANE writes to the Master-Carpenter—"*I will have my proportion of men under you; if you do not give them I will lodge charges against you.*" Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR tells Captain TURNER that "by understanding with the Secretary of the Navy he is to retain Mr. FITZGERALD as foreman." Mr. SICKLES complains that the men for whom he asked places have not been appointed, and Mr. Secretary TOUCEY instructs Commodore KEARNY that he is expected to "pursue a fair and liberal course towards Mr. SICKLES' district." And the responsible parties upon whom these political demands are made testify that, in nine cases out of ten, the men they are thus required to appoint are utterly unfit for the service needed at their hands!

These are only specimens of the abuses of the public service revealed in this report. The Naval Storekeeper at this port spends not one-seventh of his time at his office, neglects his official duties, knows little or nothing of the manner in which they are performed, and confines his labors to signing his name and drawing his salary. These developments certainly were not needed to show that *partisanship* holds supreme control over every department of the public service:—that regard for the public interest has been completely and universally discarded in the management of [illegible] Government is virtually surrendered, openly and shamelessly, to the rapacity of men who live upon public plunder. What is to be the end of all this the future must determine.

How the City is Swindled.

Some days since we called attention to the claim of Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW against the City, as one of the *one hundred and sixty-six* judgments which had been obtained, and which Mr. Comptroller HAWS asks the Common Council to pay immediately. We submitted a variety of reasons for insisting that this claim should not be paid until the case had been carried into open Court, (where it has never yet been heard,) and there submitted to a careful investigation. The Street Commissioner, in a communication to the Common Council last night, added another reason to those already given—in the striking fact that in the body of the contract with Mr. PETTIGREW for this work the words "TWENTY-TWO *cents per cubic foot have been erased, and* FORTY-TWO *substituted in their place.*" The award of the Referee was made upon this forged price. There were *nine* lower bids than this—yet none of the original bids are to be found on the files of the office!

We published, recently, a letter from Mr. R. MOTT, the Referee in this case, in reply to our comments upon it. It was mainly an explanation of the manner in which he came to be connected with it:—but it avoided carefully all allusion to the main point we had urged in proof of the illegality of this award. We stated that "the Sixty-third-street contract was dated 26th November, 1852, *at a time when it was well known that the Central Park would embrace the street proposed to be regulated*;" and that the time given for completing the work was "*within nine months from date*,"—thus making the 26th August, 1853, the legal time for its completion. In reply to this, Mr. MOTT observes that the contract was "dated the 26th of November, 1852—*no time specified when the work was to be completed by the contractor, except it was to be completed in the year* 1853." Take this for granted, and it will not help Mr. PETTIGREW's case, as the notice to discontinue was served on the 14th of July, 1854, at which time no work had been commenced; but the fact is—as distinguished from Mr. MOTT's statement—that across the face of the contract there is boldly printed the word "TIME," and this is followed in large manuscript by the letters and figure "9 MOS." It is true that in the body of the instrument, either by negligence or connivance of the Contract Clerk, the time for completion of the work is thus stated: "So as to complete the same by the —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three." Let Mr. MOTT, if he will, supply these blanks by the words "*thirty-first* day of *December*," and how will the interpolation help a contractor who on the 14th of July, 1854, had not commenced work, nor even made any visible preparations for commencing it?

As to PETTIGREW and KINSLEY's contract for filling the sunken lots between Avenue A and Second Avenue, our original statements remain substantially uncontradicted by Mr. PETTIGREW's apologist; we charged either that the work had never been done at all, or "that gross negligence or fraud had occurred in the Bureau of Assessments." Mr. MOTT, of course, is bound to maintain the latter proposition; but he has not one word to say as to our conclusion that the proper "way to determine these matters is not to pay the bill without a rigid investigation."

Again we reiterate, and now with more confidence than before, that "If ever two claims against the City demanded a fair and PUBLIC TRIAL, these two claims of Mr. PETTIGREW's might be classed in that category." We have a specimen of the Referee's logic before us, and confess it is not such as to make us feel satisfied that in the "seventeen regular meetings before the Referee" the interests of the City were duly defended. We protest against this mode of abandoning courts and juries of tax-paying citizens for a private decision, given in a private office, on which the mere *machinery of a Court* is afterwards to issue judgment.

The Counsel to the Corporation preserves a judicious silence. He knows the profit of allowing judgment to be taken by default, and puts in no answer to our questions. Of the *one hundred and sixty-six judgments* which the Comptroller recommends should be paid without more fuss, we now ask the Counsel to the Corporation to point out how many or what single one has been obtained on the verdict of twelve citizens in a jury-box? In how many cases, or in what single case, have claims brought against the City been reduced on a fair investigation to a lower amount? Should the Counsel to the Corporation not reply to these questions, (and he may think it beneath his dignity to notice the comments of a mere newspaper,) will not his Honor the Mayor make an official call on him to the same effect? Will not his Honor the Mayor refuse to sign warrants for these practically uninvestigated claims, in case the force of the lobby at Albany should insert this monstrous sum of nearly one million of dollars in our already apoplectic Tax Levy?

FOOLISHLY THIN-SKINNED.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is needlessly excited by a recent announcement in one of our Washington letters that his "wife and eldest son were expected at Washington." What there was in that simple statement which should stimulate him to such unusual indignation, we are not aware. That the name of the lady in question has ever appeared in these columns "coupled with insult" of any kind, is utterly and foolishly false. Her name has been occasionally mentioned, as have the names of many other prominent members of fashionable society, both here and at the capital—in the TIMES as well as in other journals of the day, including the *Herald* itself; if there is any reason why her movements cannot be mentioned as well as those of other ladies in the same circles, without awakening suspicion of special hostility or intended slight, we are ignorant of it. So far as we are concerned, we disavow, in the strongest terms, all intention of wounding her feelings or saying anything to which she could possibly take exception. If the Editor of the *Herald* will turn back to his own files of seventeen or eighteen years ago, he will probably find that his own example was not calculated to convey to his cotemporaries the impression that he was particularly fastidious as to newspaper references to his domestic relations.

The editor of the *Herald* is also distressed at the mention we have occasionally made of his eldest son, who, he says, is "yet a youth of seventeen years, still engaged in his studies, and will be for some years to come." This is quite as ridiculous a whine as the other. We have never alluded to young Mr. BENNETT except in connection with the [illegible] a young man [illegible] he [illegible] himself a local writer of some [illegible] with them challenged public criticism of a public sort. If it is unjustifiable in us to allude to him, it certainly was still more so for his father to put him in a position where he *could not possibly escape, as he did not seek* to avoid, public notice. The *Herald* has said ten times as much of him as we ever did.

The Neapolitan Exiles.

There is truth as well as beauty in the axiom which promises good as the ultimate result of every occurrence. When FERDINAND of Naples was ill and likely to die, millions of persons in Europe and America looked to the consummation of that apparent probability for the only favorable result of which it was capable. Those who expected everything good and beneficial to follow the death of the political monster who enjoys in Europe a reputation somewhat similar to that which NERO SAHIB has achieved in Asia, would not permit themselves to anticipate anything that was even merciful from him at any period of his life. Public expectation, however, has been agreeably disappointed. BOMBA has astonished the world with a concession which, in a country where there is no justice, is called an act of clemency. He has released, on condition of their going to the United States, the unfortunate men whom he imprisoned ten years ago for no other crime than that of sanctioning or entertaining the liberal views which, for a brief period, the fear of popular turbulence led the King himself to authorize and confirm. When that fear had passed away, and the bayonets of his soldiery had repressed to Neapolitan speech the sentiments which no King nor troops could blot out of Neapolitan hearts, FERDINAND threw off the disguise which expediency had suggested to him, and became the capricious and despicable tyrant whose rule, since 1848, has been a continued record of wrong, oppression and blood. The men whom he imprisoned in 1849, and who are now about to take refuge in our country, after ten years endurance of the most vile and unjustifiable cruelty, ceased to agitate, or even to remonstrate, when they saw that opposition to the military power at the command of the despot would be alike futile and injudicious.

But it was not enough for FERDINAND that they had receded from their attitude of antagonism to his system of absolute government. It was not enough that they abandoned their previous ardent hope of constitutional reform. It was sufficient for the King that they had entertained, in sincerity, the feelings which he had assumed in hypocrisy. He had learned what earnest men were capable of achieving, and he feared their earnestness. He judged what unity of action among such men might one day lead to, and he resolved that, if they were united at all, it should be in one common destiny, the terrible penalties of which, when exposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, of the British Parliament, a few years ago, caused throughout the civilized world an enduring sentiment of sympathy with the suffering patriots, and of horror at the atrocity with which the King of Naples dared to insult Christianity at this age of the world.

And the worst of their suffering was that they were compelled to suffer in silence. Deprived of all communication with the outer world, their prison was as a tomb which shut them from worldly sympathy, and, until Mr. GLADSTONE spoke, kept their countrymen and the rest of civilization in happy ignorance of the details of their grievous agonies. Every description of suffering that practised cruelty could invent, was heaped upon them. Every indignity which the grossest malice could inflict, was reserved for them; and it was as impossible as it would have been fatal for a syllable of human sympathy to have reached the ears of those victims of absolute power unworthily and disgracefully wielded. Every political event which pointed to the smallest advance of liberal principles in any part of Europe, was the signal for fresh privations and indignities for the victims of FERDINAND. Imprisoned—shackled—isolated—they were nevertheless objects of dread to the King, living in splendor in the midst of his powerful army. Every rumor of human advancement or elevation in any part of the world threw him into a vague and undefined but not unreasonable panic, from which he sought relief by adding fresh tortures to the already overburdened victims of his miserable tyranny. And when at length their wrongs found bold and unrestrained expression in the British House of Parliament, the rage which seized upon that crowned wretch in Naples was again expended on the heads of his fellow-reformers of 1848.

At length, however, the King of Naples fell ill, and lay, as he thought, and as many hoped, on a bed of death. The prisoners, whose recollection had haunted him through those ten years of horror, were probably present to him when he deemed that he was looking at his last of earth. And it was then that he appears to have formed the resolution to release POERIO and his fellow-sufferers. If it was conscience that effected that great good, let this fresh proof of its power be marked by all men.

It may be, on the other hand, that the release of the long-suffering victims of BOMBA's fury was the effect only of a caprice of fear—a culmination of that cowardice which belongs to cruelty. He may have felt that it would be impossible, in health or in illness, longer to sustain the proximity of the men whose calm, dignified adherence to truth, under all the penalties which savage and unprincipled tyranny could inflict, was an incubus on his repose. Whatever be the cause, however; whether BOMBA's clemency were the result of superstition, or of dastardly fear, the right has at length triumphed, and the patriots are released.

The moral of such a story is, to say the least, remarkable. It vividly demonstrates, indeed, one of the most glaring anomalies in the circumstances of the age, that in this, the Nineteenth Century of the world, it has been possible for one man—and he an odious and characterless being—to confine and torture so many of his fellow-creatures, guiltless of any offence whatever against him or against society. It is wonderful how such a man, possessing no claims whatever on the forbearance of mankind, could dare to translate to Europe and to this Century enormities which were uncommon in the most barbarous periods of Oriental history.

It is, however, a gratifying recollection that there is an asylum in this country for the high-minded and deserving patriots who have withstood the agonizing inflictions of the King of Naples. He dared not trust them so near his own shores as they would be in England, and it may be that he fears less the expression of public opinion in this more distant continent than in Europe. However this may be, we trust that when POERIO and his glorious band of friends do arrive here, they will be received with a welcome whose significance, while it will not be lost upon either the King of Naples or certain other rulers in Italy, will aid many more of the European victims of despotism to bide with increased cheerfulness and confidence the good time that is evidently coming.

We have already expressed the hope that the reception of the Italian patriots who [illegible] not be confided to the Corporation of this City. There ought certainly to be an expression of popular sentiment in their behalf, but it should come *from the citizens of this Metropolis*, through gentlemen of standing and character selected for this purpose. Political cliques must not be allowed to meddle with this demonstration, nor should party feelings be permitted to defile it. Such an expression of public feeling as should greet POERIO, should be of a character to do homage to his sufferings and honor to ourselves.

Hayti and the Dominican Republic.

The Island of St. Domingo is now in a condition which should excite friendly interest and attention on the part of the United States, if our Government could be brought to attempt anything of a practical character in respect to its neighbors. SOULOUQUE's overthrow is a fortunate event—not for Hayti alone, but for the other end of the Island as well. It puts an end to a war of years between the black Empire and the Dominican Republic, which war had been suspended by an armistice, but was about to be renewed, when the Haytian revolution broke out, by the black Emperor, whose hatred of the Dominicans was apparently caused by their speaking Spanish instead of French, and having a smaller allowance of African blood than he himself has. Luckily, however, he is a fugitive, and his successor (GEFFRARD) would seem to be a very different sort of person.

The entire Island of St. Domingo is now under the rule of two men—GEFFRARD and SANTANA. Of the former we know little. He is, however, understood to be a man of experience, of moderate views, and of a disposition favorable to intercourse with commercial nations. The fact that he has had the will and courage to put down a tyrant like SOULOUQUE commends him to our regard; and it is to be hoped that his Administration may not disappoint the general expectation.

SANTANA, the President of the Dominican Republic, is known both in this City, where he once resided, and in Europe, as a man of very respectable qualifications. Besides the Spanish, his native language, he speaks English and French. His partialities for the United States are known to be strong; but they have not been met in anything like a friendly or mutual spirit, and this for the very poor reason that he has negro blood in his veins, as have his countrymen, almost without exception. The repulses which he encountered from Washington, commencing under the Pierce Administration, have driven him to look for European support; for it is easy to see that weak Governments like those of Dominica and Hayti must find foreign protection somewhere.

The present juncture is a favorable one for the acquisition of American influence over St. Domingo. We would not recommend annexation, or any subversion of the existing Governments. But such recognition and friendly relations as would put our commercial intercourse on a good footing, and encourage our people to settle in the Island for business purposes, thus developing its resources, increasing its products, and elevating its population, are eminently desirable. St. Domingo, though not so large as Cuba, is naturally a finer Island. It contains an area of 27,000 square miles, and is perhaps the most fertile, salubrious, and delightful portion of tropical America. Every part of it is watered by a profusion of streams flowing from its mountains, and the whole island, besides its vegetable productions, which are of the greatest abundance and value, is filled with mines of all precious and useful metals, including gold, silver, platina, quicksilver, copper, and iron. And this country, with its unsurpassed capabilities for profitable commerce, lies only a thousand miles from New-York.

Senatorial Buffoonery.

There is no order of talent that receives such instant recognition in Congress, which at once places its fortunate possessor on so elevated a pedestal, and gains him so sure an audience and so many friends, as the talent, *pour faire rire*. It takes a Senator a long while and repeated efforts to gain consideration as a serious debater, so as to win the attention and confidence of all parties. He must be logical in his reasoning, fluent in his delivery, earnest in his manner, learned on general subjects, and exact in his statements, to be able to command respectful attention, even, and to prevent members from leaving their seats or employing themselves in letter-writing while he is speaking. And as all these great qualities cannot be manifested in one speaker, he may sit through half-a-dozen sessions before he succeeds in impressing himself upon his fellow-members. But let a speaker show himself a wit and a humorist, even an expert at slang-whanging, so that the risibilities of the House are excited, and he becomes a prime favorite at once. Whenever he speaks everybody will listen, and his opponents, as well as his co-adjutors, will be alike ready to grin and applaud when he gets upon his feet. It is marvellous, considering how popular humor is in Congress, that there should be so little of it, and the scarcity of it contradicts the aphoristic saying of the political economists that a demand for an article always creates a supply. There is always a demand, and an active one, too, for funny men in Congress, and yet it is only once in a decade that one makes his appearance. The Senatorial ring has rarely been enlivened by the appearance of Mr. Merryman. The only resemblance to a performer of this kind among our grave and reverend Seignors since the days of JOHN RANDOLPH, whose cutting jokes made one-half of his hearers wince while the other laughed, has been Senator HALE, whose jollity, perhaps, has done more to mollify his fire-eating antagonists than all the arguments that have been uttered on his side of the House.

But the Senate Chamber has just been aroused by the dying notes of a Senatorial swan, who, after sitting mum through an entire term, just as he is about to leave his place forever, gives vent to an outburst of jovial wit, sarcasm and humor which throws the whole nation into a guffaw, and sets everybody asking who the new genius is, where he is from, and what he has been about that he has only now, for the first time, made himself heard. The famous single-speech HAMILTON made his great effort at the commencement of his Parliamentary career and was forever after silent, living on the reputation of his maiden effort. But our funny Senator, after being twenty years in Congress, breaks out in his brilliantly amusing speech on the Cuba question just as his term has nearly expired.

The Kentucky Phenix has been biding his time, watching his opportunity, sitting through twenty years incubating his odd fancies, and accumulating his materials for making his exit in a blaze of corruscating humors. How [illegible] happens that a man of his forty-fathom power should sit undistinguished through so long a period of fanatical inactivity is a phenomenon that we have not the ability to explain. He may have said many a smart thing in Congress before, and be known to his personal acquaintances for all he proved himself worth in his *late remarkable* speech, but the marvel of it is that he should never before have commanded the notoriety which he suddenly acquired by a single speech in one day. There was a profound truth in his rollicking and audacious remarks about the French and Spanish settlers on this Continent, which sounded very much like the sarcasms of the eccentric Rossuer, in his speech to his constituents at Sheffield, after his return from the naval *fête* at Charleston last Summer, only there was more good nature in the speech of the Kentucky Senator, than in the bitter sarcasms of the British orator. If the Spanish and French ministers happened to be in the Senate Chamber when Mr. TOOMBS was convulsing his auditors with laughter, they must have experienced anything but agreeable sensations to hear their countrymen in the United States compared to the Wau rats which once infested the Kentucky granaries until they were driven away by their superiors, the black rat from Norway. But the nation will hear no more funny speeches from Senator TOOMBS. On the 4th of March next his term will expire, and his seat will be occupied by a gentleman named LAZARUS POWERS, a name that is not in the least suggestive of human fancies or "wreathed smiles."

Mr. Sonneck's Hiawatha.

The production of an original musical work is an event of some importance in any country, and especially on [illegible], where it is attended with difficulties of a more than usually disheartening character. The guardians of our lyrical muse look that energy and enterprise which we find in almost every other class of public caterers. They are for the most part foreigners, and wedded to certain prejudices which, however amiable, are inconvenient. A man who writes a good book can readily find a publisher, and the difficulty is not greater if it be a picture, or a painting, or a poem. With music, however, it is different, and more is the pity. A greatly liberal public never fails to patronize what is good. Curiously enough, too, this same public is not easily humbugged by a name. Shriek out the word Beethoven over to them and it will fall of drawing any more of an audience than would like patronymic of Smith. Our theatres have been conducted on the "European plan." A few years ago every manager in the City made away with the latest London play. There was a certain excitement about the race for the first production of a piece, but the winner made nothing by his speed. It did not pay. Hence a resort to original writing and exclusive property. Whether the traits have been profitable to literature may, perhaps, admit of a doubt, but that the policy was correct is indisputable. No theatrical manager thinks of presenting a season without a reserve of original pieces. In due time the same phenomenon will be noticed in the musical world—a slow and unconscious world in music, but very decided in its tastes and demands. It is encouraging to know that when the demand arises we have the men to afford the supply. For the present it may be interesting to know that Mr. SONNECK produced this work, "Hiawatha," in Boston on the 4th of July, at his own expense. The result was a triumph in an Athenian point of view, commercially a loss. With the cooperation of the Mendelssohn Union, he has placed the work before a New-York audience, and with a result which we think will justify him in repeating it two or three times. Our own impression is, that a work like this, when known, can readily secure fifty audiences a year in the four operatic cities of the Union, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Professor LONGFELLOW's poem has been arranged with decided skill. The selections are judicious; the inversions by no means violent; the story, as impressed, clear and pellucid. The poem itself is susceptible of the best musical treatment; its measures being precisely of the kind that composers most desire. Mrs. MARMADUKE HUNTER, Sonneck's reading of the selections was more than good; it was unconventional; perhaps a little hazardous for this reason, but exquisite to the judicious mind and ear. Every artist "reads" now, as if the good, patient, drawing public had forgotten the art. Of all readers Mrs. SONNECK is the best. She does not remind you of examination days at school; or make you uncomfortable by frightfully spasmodic efforts to suit the action to the word. She reads with naturalness and with a vast womanly intention. She tells the story of "Hiawatha" with a simplicity and grandeur truly remarkable.

Mr. SONNECK's work is called a Romantic Symphony. The word *Cantata* expresses its character pretty correctly. Of late, however, we have had so many *Cantatas* of the French Seminary School of Art, that we can well understand Mr. SONNECK's desire to place his production upon a different level. As a work of art it deserves a position almost to itself. In form and unconstrained effect it resembles FRANCOIS DAVID'S "Desert," but it is a superior work in many respects, especially in the all-important respect of melody. It has not been our good fortune to listen to a work more thoroughly surcharged with sweet sounds, since we read the poem which Mr. SONNECK has thus so happily illustrated. There is a catchability about Mr. SONNECK's tunes which must make them popular; a delicacy, too, which can never be vulgarized. Traits like these are rare in the best works, but rarer still is the correct and musicianlike treatment of even the simplest themes which Mr. SONNECK constantly displays.

The Symphony is divided into two parts for the convenience of performance; there is no natural or necessary division. The first part contains six numbers, namely: a slight orchestral introduction leading to the song of the Great Spirit—a piece of good declamatory writing, with a fine, thoughtful accompaniment; the description of Hiawatha's birth—a shorter more remarkable for clear orchestration than anything else; the Cradle Song—a simple and beautiful melody for mezzo-soprano; Hiawatha's Canoe Song—a barcarolle of a very pleasing and original character, with an accompaniment of rare suggestiveness. Mr. LONGFELLOW's entire boat-making chapter is most felicitously brought to mind in this piece. After the barcarolle we have a grand orchestral description of the fight between Hiawatha and Madjekeewis; the most ambitious effort of the work and the most successful. The necessity of giving a purely Indian character to this piece, has led Mr. SONNECK into a vein of the most acceptable originality. There is war paint on the first bar; wild determination and dogged obstinacy in the suggestion of every phrase and figure. Monotonous repetition being a feature of Indian music, Mr. SONNECK has preserved it, but as a circumstance around which rare effects may be hung. The simplicity of his themes leads to much contrapuntal writing, which is, of course, good. It is certainly a triumph of musical painting. The sixth number is a trio descriptive of the scene with Hiawatha, Mamahaha and the Arrow-maker; a slight production—very poorly rendered last night.

The second part is the longest and best. It opens musically with "Pau-puk Keewis'" beggar dance, another characteristic morceau, only equalled by the fight above referred to; after this comes "Chibiabos's" love song, a ballad of a popular character, and in the style most affected by gentlemen in Mr. Hiawatha's condition; then a delicious morceau called the "Magic Corn-field Dance," thoroughly Oriental and exquisite. After this we have the most powerfully-conceived chorus in the work, the Raven chorus for male voices, admirably accompanied; then the Harvest chorus, exquisitely melodious and sweet; then an introduction descriptive of Winter, leading to the chorus of Ghosts, Famine and Fever—a very artistic effort and dramatic. The death of Minnehaha is described in a plaintive song, and the work concludes with a beautiful chorus of a general character called the Return of Spring.

The broad characteristics of Mr. SONNECK's production are melodic invention and thoughtfulness of instrumentation. When the instruments speak they mean something, even as the voices do. The composer's muse is graceful, light and neat; not startling, grand or defiant. His romance is always pleasing—seldom fertile; his earnest, manly and straightforward. The melodies in this symphony are frequently strikingly beautiful, and we have no hesitation in saying that many of them will become eminently popular. The choruses are written with masterly skill, and without any of the irksome dullness and affectation which usually belong to the cantata style. "Hiawatha" is sufficient in every respect to place Mr. SONNECK among the best informed and most gifted composers of the day.

Mrs. HARWOOD, a very charming singer from Boston, sang the music of Minnehaha quite acceptably, and Messrs. GUILMETTE and MORANO were good in their parts. The work was listened to by a large audience, and will doubtless be repeated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGES DISMISSED BY THE COURT.—The 3 the Grand Jury, on the charge of having assaulted and beaten Mr. Thomas Kelly, on the night of the 22d inst., in the Fifth Ward, were dismissed by the Court this morning.

THE LATEST FIGURES OF THE CENSUS.—The Census Bureau has received returns from 1,200 districts, which foot up 1,000,000 inhabitants. The returns from the remaining districts will probably swell the total to 1,200,000.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.—The Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department will be presented to the Board of Commissioners at their meeting this afternoon. It will show that the Department is in a very efficient condition, and that the Chief Engineer is in favor of the purchase of a steam fire-engine.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES NO. 136 EAST 57TH-ST. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—STONE AND BRICK HOUSE NO. 136 EAST 57TH-ST. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 36 EAST 57TH-ST. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 38 EAST 57TH-ST. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 40 EAST 57TH-ST. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), Feb. 23, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LIBERTY-ST.—A store and lot, north side, commencing 110 feet 8 inches east of Broadway; store 20x70 feet 3 inches; lot 25 feet front, 70 feet 8 inches rear by 111 feet 9 inches in the easterly side, and 113 feet 4 inches on the westerly side.

GREENE-ST.—A newly erected three-story brick-front house and lot No. 140 Greene-st., west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; house 22x70; lot 22x70.

THE AND CHARLES STS.—4 lots situated on the southwest corner of 4th and Charles sts. Maps at No. 16 Wall-st.

EDWARDS VINCKLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS & KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 108 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)
At 10½ o'clock, at the auction room,
400 packages, lots, heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, guns, &c.
Also,
100 sample cards Sheffield cutlery;
Also,
Plated ware, parts unmounted, &c. invoice of jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
By direction of the heirs of an estate to be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:
LIBERTY-STREET.—Store and lot No. 29.
CEDAR-STREET.—House and lot No. 71.
GREENE-STREET.—House and lot No. 140.
CHERRY AND CATHARINE STREETS.—4 lots, southwest corner.
At 12.

VARICK-STREET.—House and lots Nos. 234 and 236.
PERRY-ST. AND HUDSON-STREET.—Five first-class houses and lot. No. 152 East.
TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—House and lot 162, West.
SEVENTH-AVENUE.—2 lots; west side, between 45th and 46th sts.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—1 lot, north side; 200 feet west of 6th-av.
FIFTH-STREET.—2 lots, south side, 250 feet west of 6th-av.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—2 houses and lots, between 2d and 3d-avs.
Maps can be had at No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF A LARGE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—By E. OGDEN, Auctioneer, will sell at the Hamilton Works, corner of Market and Beaver streets, Newark, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, the entire fixtures, machinery, &c., belonging to the late firm of Goodman, Ogden & Co., consisting in part as follows: Black walnut benches, drawers and counters, excel and block, 14-in. drop, forges and furnaces with all the fixtures, shafting and belting, lathes, drills, emery wheels, vises, dies, cutters. Also, a large lot of dies, nearly all new and in perfect order. Also, office furniture, desks, stoves, chairs, tables, large jewelers' (reversing & safe); counting, weighing scales, and all other articles and fixtures suitable for the manufacture of jewelry in all its branches. The above sale is worthy the attention of all parties engaged in the manufacture of Jewelry in any of its branches. Terms of Sale: All sums under $100 net, cash; over $100, 6 months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to the owner. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 397 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—S. BOGART will sell at 10½ o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., on the premises No. 69 Bowery, the entire stock of a furniture dealer declining the business, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture in hair cloth, reps and damask; marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany washstands and ash tables, mahogany parlor, dining-room and cane seat chairs and stools; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany rocking and easy chairs, enameled chamber suites, hatstands, looking glasses, black walnut extension dining and breakfast tables, mahogany desks and office desks, lot of window shades and fixtures, office furniture, iron safe, store fixtures, hardware, shelving, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Deposit required from all purchasers. N. B.—Also, one horse, spring cart and harness.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SECOND-AVENUE.—Corner house and carriage-house attached, will be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by MILLER & MCEVILY. Auctioneers, office No. 26 Pine-st.; house 20 feet front and rear, by 45 deep; lot 64; house four stories and basement; water and gas in, all; is new and in perfect order; rents for $1,050; can remain on mortgage for five years. It is the best corner in the XXIst Ward for a grocery, bakery, liquor store, or milk depot. It is a rare chance. For further particulars inquire of JAMES FETTERTON, office No. 483 2d-av.

W. C. AITKEN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT THE SALESROOM (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 648 Houston-st., between Wooster and Lawrence sts., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites of parlor furniture in satin, brocatel and velvet plush; pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, rosewood stagares, bookcases; centre, sofa and side tables; damask and lace window curtains, fine oil paintings, Chinese and Parian ornaments, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, toilet ware, and also the basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues to be had at the store of the auctioneer, No. 648 Canal-st.

FISHER H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 32 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 32 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of fancy goods consisting of marble and agate vases, Etruscan do., Hebe do., alabaster vases, marble and alabaster statuettes, under glass shades, marble dogs and Lyons, marble and mosaic inlaid tables, carved alabaster vases, silver-plated castors, pitchers, goblets, silver-plated tea sets. Also, an invoice of double-plated chains. The above goods are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four-story English basement house No. 136 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & MCEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 87 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Fulton-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROLY, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. COULDEN, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the residence of Mr. Bennett, No. 66 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. Piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, velvet carpets, oil paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, beds and bedding, dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
100 CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS—BY SOME of the best American artists—Will be sold at auction THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 142 Broadway. Sale positive. Catalogues ready at the salesroom. N. B.—The paintings are all mounted in suitable frames for hanging, and carefully packed for shipment, if required.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large and peremptory cash sale of salable goods, in lots to suit retailers. Also, 500 dozen Britannia tea and table spoons.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—By A. S. RICHARDS & WHITING.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every kind of Boots and Shoes, suited both for City and country trade. Samples and catalogues ready morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 72 Nassau-st., to pay advances, a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors, dining-tables, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash, and well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, at No. 467 Canal-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, beds and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, washstands, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 4 first class houses and lots, Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East 50th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Houses new, and contain every modern improvement. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 39 BROADWAY.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN St. Paul, St. Cloud and fall points in Minnesota and Mississippi River, above Dubuque,—all persons having claims for collection, taxes to pay, investments to make, desire to enter with land warrants or other scrip will find it to their interest to leave a line at the Merchants' Hotel to the address of H. & W. D. E., of St. Paul, or by calling in person, as one of the above firm will remain in the City for ten days. The best of City reference given, and any business intrusted will receive prompt attention.
H. & W. D. E., Box No. 1251 St. Paul.

P. S.—We would be glad to receive the agency of a good Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSES NOS. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., on the southwest corner of Greenwich-st., together with the stock and trade of the grocery, provision and market business, so successfully carried on by the present proprietor for the past eight years; also, the lease, stock and trade of the grocery and liquor store No. 415 Greenwich-st., on the northeast corner of Hubert-st.; also, the lease of house and store, with bar fixtures complete, on the corner of North Moore-st., on the southeast corner of Washington-st. Inquire of J. NELSON on the premises.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A CHOICE LOT OF 2 and 3 inch sawed Lumber, now in the lumber yard and planing mills in the Docks at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply to No. 220 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE stock of goods of the firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., at No. 297 Broadway, the good-will of the business and the lease of the premises, No. 297 Broadway, and No. 707 sale By the Receiver. Apply to LEWIS B. LODER, Receiver, No. 148 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1859.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, FOR A PARTNER, with a cash capital of $200 or $1,000 to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Apply at No. 189 Goerck-st. Also, 25 or 30 girls, to work in a match factory. Apply at No. 189 Goerck-st., New-York.

$5,000—A CHANCE TO MAKE FROM $5,000 to $20,000 a year on a small and cheap article; cost to manufacture from 25 to 30 cents, and will sell for 75 cents to the trade. Inquire at DR. WILSON & CO.'S Room, No. 9 Park Building.

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS WANTED TO introduce a valuable invention of great demand and utility, in the principal cities and towns. One half the profits will be allowed to suitable parties. Apply at No. 48 John-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 84 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of said Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash Assets 1st of February, 1858.....$4,234,429 69
Receipts during the year:
For Premiums.....$606,991 96
For interest.....252,320 00
For Annuities.....3,000 00—$1,262,311 96
Total.....$5,496,741 65
Disbursements during the year:
Paid claims by death, (including additions).....$951,992 15
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions.....97,424 26
Surrendered Policies.....74,280 62
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.....77,032 97—$1,200,730 00
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859.....$4,295,911 65
Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank.....$171,776 69
Bonds and Mortgages.....4,099,699 13
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission.....20,310 63—$4,291,686 45
Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.....
Number of Policies issued during the year.....1,799
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859.....10,022
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $964,474 80

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC A. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BEERS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	ORPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	WM. E. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ARRATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery. No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty-five shares of stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WEIR, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. RALEY, Thos. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE STOCK of Oswego, paying 20 per cent. dividends; also Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 6th-av.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED a dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the second quotation of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
Jan. 27, 1859. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $300,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 82 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $360,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
LEFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
S. HERBERT RAGUET,	C. L. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED E. ELLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. WARD,
ELI S. BRONSON,	ALVEE L. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VANAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
C. V. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 69 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $5 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 69 Murray-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDER'S WAREROOMS,
For leasing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Depôt, No. 81 Depeyster.
$425, $450, $485, $525, $565, $600, $700, $775, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 81 Dey-st.
Importers of Buisson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case thus forming a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, E. Sternkoski, Marstzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Bekarth, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have received seventeen medals for the superiority of their manufacture, for the past 30 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, 641 and 643 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or rent, at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for sale. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $6 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 705 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN—AT No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, a most superbly finished seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, richly carved legs, all round corners, fret-work desk, best City makers, nearly new, and one of the sweetest toned pianos to be found, fully warranted by makers; made to order; cost $400; price $225. Apply for two days, day or evening.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING, WANTING money, will dispose of their piano-forte, a $350 instrument, for $200 cash; a beautiful 7-octave rosewood, round corners, carved case, &c.; sculptured keys, manufactured by Gilbert; only used by a family of experience; full, rich tone; has the very latest improvements. Apply at the residence, No. 7 Second-st., near Bowery.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 486 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 210 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, and their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Mobile House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 28, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
LEONARD JACKSON & STOCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Fitch.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1 and 3 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, prisons, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital, Detroit, and Portland, and United States Army Office, New-York.

BOONTON PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Boonton, N. J., Hot Pressed WROUGHT IRON NUTS, upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Double Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a Nut superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.
They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application. FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 32 Beaver-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents wanted.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM PUMPING engine, suitable for pumping water from a mine. Must be in good order for working, and at a low price. Apply to BUSSING, GROCKER & CO., No. 28 Old-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
CALIFORNIA DIRECT FOR $40 IN GOLD.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT,
Spriggs, Commander, is now regularly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and advertised by all to be one of the fastest on the ocean. She has always delivered her cargoes in prime order; having superior ventilations, and being a first-class ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 82 Wall-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Liberal advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$65 in Steerage.
$170 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Beach-st., THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 1 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLOW, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....90
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....40
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Sail from NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Sail from BOSTON for LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Saturday, March 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—And all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, carrying the U. S. Mail, sail Liverpool, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows: From New-York, VIGO, Saturday, Feb. 26th.
Saturday, March 12th, at 12 o'clock A. M., from pier No. 44, N. R. Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent. Rates of passage, from New-York and Philadelphia, $75; Third class from New-York to any of the above-named places, $36. Return tickets, available for 6 months, $60. Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg,

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859, present in the aggregate the following change from the previous exhibit of Feb. 12:

Decrease in Loans	$1,400,000
Decrease in Specie	920,697
Decrease in Circulation	230,061
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	105,556
Increase in Net Deposits	1,170,000

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-bank exchanges for the day, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement of the last season:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 12.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$66,716,000	$68,116,000		$1,400,000
Specie	14,000,000	14,920,697		920,697
Circulation	4,121,000	4,351,061		230,061
Net Deposits	57,000,000	55,830,000	1,170,000	
Undrawn Deposits	12,000,000	12,105,556		105,556

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Dec. 18.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.
Bk. of New-York	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Manhattan Co.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Merchants'	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bank of America	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Phœnix Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
City Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fulton Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chemical Bank	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Merchants' Exch.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Gallatin Nat.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Butchers' & Drov.	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Mechanics' Bkg.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Greenwich Bank	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Leather Manuf.	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Seventh Ward	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
State of N. York	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
American Exch.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Commerce	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Republic	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Chatham	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
People's	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
North America	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Hanover	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Irving	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Citizens'	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Nassau	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Market	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
St. Nicholas	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Shoe & Leath.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn Exch.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Continental	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oriental	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Marine	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Pacific	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Metropolis	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Farmers' & Mech.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ocean	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bk. of Republic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bk. of America	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broadway West	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' East	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bowery	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Second	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
New-York Nat.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ninth	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
First	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Third	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Totals	$116,450,000	$116,450,000	$116,450,000	$116,450,000	$116,450,000	$116,450,000	$116,450,000

	Dec. 18.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.
Loans	$66,116,000	$67,470,000	$68,116,000	$68,116,000	$68,116,000	$68,116,000	$66,716,000
Specie	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,920,697	14,000,000
Circulation	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,351,061	4,121,000
Net Deposits	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	57,000,000
Undrawn Deposits	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,105,556	12,000,000

	Dec. 18.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.
Loans	$66,116,000	$67,470,000	$68,116,000	$68,116,000	$68,116,000	$68,116,000	$66,716,000
Specie	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,920,697	14,000,000
Circulation	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,121,000	4,351,061	4,121,000
Net Deposits	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	55,830,000	57,000,000
Undrawn Deposits	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,105,556	12,000,000

The rates on demand loan to-day are below 3 ₩ cent. In a good many instances. We hear of [illegible] at 4@5 ₩ cent. Discounts are [illegible] 6@7 ₩ cent., with a disposition to extend the limit as to time on bills taken at 6@6½ ₩ cent. Exchange opens steady for the Boston [illegible] 1@1-32 ₩ cent. premium at 60 days, Baltimore at 61 per cent. Money values have not changed [illegible] by perhaps a tendency to increase confidence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]